

SLINGSHOT

Volume 1, Number 22

Spring 1989

Berkeley, California

HELP
SMASH



OPERATION
"RESCUE"

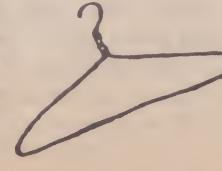
On March 11, Operation Rescue (OR), a right wing, fundamentalist Christian Anti-choice group is going to try to shut down a Bay Area abortion clinic. The Bay Area Coalition Against Operation Rescue (BACAOR) is going to stop them.

The next 6 months are a crucial time concerning women's reproductive rights. There is a case in the Supreme Court that will be decided in July, the results of which could overturn the Roe v. Wade decision made in 1973. Roe v. Wade is the case that made abortion a legal choice and a safe medical procedure for all women (who can pay).

Operation Rescue would like to see women lose this right. OR uses harassment and sometimes violent tactics to shut down abortion clinics or to keep women with appointments out of the clinics. BACAOR wants to defend abortion clinics and the women who wish to use these facilities.

The next hit by OR will be March 11th. BACAOR is asking for help with clinic defense. This entails an early morning watch on all clinics (because this is when OR hits) and preparedness to defend whichever clinic gets hit. Weekly meetings are being held to plan for clinic defense. For more information about this, please call 549-4274.

In this time of crucial importance, please help us stand up for the rights of all women for complete



BERKELEY STUDENT TRAVELS TO LIBERATED ZONES

"I have all smiles when I reach this part" said the woman in a quiet voice as she led us on the last stretch of our journey to reach the Torola River. There were eleven of us North Americans, plus the older Salvadoran woman risking her life leading us from Army-controlled Morazan into liberated guerrilla-protected Morazan. These two similarly located, yet undeniable different worlds are literally separated by a mere 100 feet wide body of water.

At its more crossable point it is no more than a five minute balancing act across ankle high slippery stones to pass into free territory. Morazan, El Salvador's Eastern province, is the current hot-bed of the civil war costing thousands of Salvadoran lives, and millions of US tax dollars.

As a group of concerned North Americans, we represented a way for the Salvadoran people to communicate to the US both the alternative self-sufficient communities they have been able to maintain once free from army repression, as well as the devastating effects of the war.

Our guide, a woman about fifty years old, as well as the young man and boys waiting for our arrival at the other side of the Torola River, were willing to risk being spotted by the Army (US bought) helicopters

Once across the river, we began the uphill hike to see for ourselves what was happening in Morazan. After about five hours of huffing and puffing and swallowing large amounts of water, while our Salvadoran hosts kept a steady pace patiently helping us with our bags and water bottles, we stopped to rest on a long stone wall in what looked to me to be a ghost town. The buildings were bombed out shells and walking was somewhat hindered by the large amount of debris covering the ground—clay pots, pieces of stone toilets, and table legs.

We were informed that we, in fact, had reached our destination, the town of Torola—or what remained of that town. After a brief rest, we North Americans, not used to surviving in such adverse conditions, realized how hungry, tired, and dehydrated we actually were. The men, especially, were suffering the effects of dehydration, as they were unable to piss and their penises burned uncomfortably.

Wanting a few minutes to situate ourselves and to deal with our various ailments, we were not immediately receptive to an old hunched-over man who was urgently trying to lead us somewhere. Finally, not wanting to be rude, we rose, and a bit reluctantly

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In this time of crucial importance, please help us stand up for the rights of all women for complete reproductive control of their own bodies. A step towards that goal is to help us get organized and on March 11, to stop Operation Rescue.

—the Pussy Posse



DOWN AND OUT IN BERKELEY AND OAKLAND

The "homeless problem" reared its head in the 80's - The Age of Reagan, and of course this is no coincidence. Reaganomics has led to a deepening of US class divisions, and has priced millions of people out of the housing market.

The minimum wage was frozen at \$3.35 per hour, which is below the subsistence level in many communities. Federal housing subsidies were al-

are largely resigned to flipping burgers, pumping gas, dealing drugs, or unemployment. It is this group that homelessness has hit hardest.

There is currently a class war underway in the cities. Low income housing is being destroyed in the name of "redevelopment." The intent is to transform low to moderate income neighborhoods into "yup" neighborhoods. In New York City, hundreds of

streets are former residents of such places.

A similar process is happening in Oakland. The mayor is obsessed with "developing" downtown, and has given away millions of tax dollars to various shady businesses and individuals. A lot of low-income housing has disappeared to this end.

A perfect example of this stupid attitude was Oakland's attempt to block a Goodwill store from

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Our guide, a woman about fifty years old, as well as the young man and boys waiting for our arrival at the other side of the Torola River, were willing to risk being spotted by the Army (US bought) helicopters routinely humming overhead, because we represent their link to the United States government. We can tell their story—their courageous astonishing abilities to continually build and rebuild their lives even in the face of the most horrendous poverty and brutal army-ordered bombings.

Once across the river, we began the uphill hike to see for ourselves what was happening in Morazan. After about five hours of huffing and puffing and swallowing large amounts of water, while our Salvadoran hosts kept a steady pace patiently helping us with our bags and water bottles, we stopped to rest on a long stone wall in what looked to me to be a ghost town. The buildings were bombed out shells and walking was somewhat hindered by the large amount of debris covering the ground—clay pots, pieces of stone toilets, and table legs.

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Wanting a few minutes to situate ourselves and to deal with our various ailments, we were not immediately receptive to an old hunched-over man who was urgently trying to lead us somewhere. Finally, not wanting to be rude, we rose, and a bit reluctantly followed him away from our resting place.

"Here is our church" he said pointing to a large stone structure completely caved in on one side. "One year ago, today, we were celebrating the birthday of our most respected Saint. The entire commu-

Continued on page 3

support for Goodwill. Lionel Wilson wants to be another Dianne Feinstein, who "developed" the hell out of San Francisco and made it a very expensive place to live.

Loni Hancock would also like to go down in history as another Feinstein, but the redevelopment plans for West Berkeley have been scrapped for the time being. Telegraph Avenue is bearing signs of

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The minimum wage was frozen at \$3.35 per hour, which is below the subsistence level in many communities. Federal housing subsidies were almost entirely eliminated. The Congress went along with this. Why? For the simple reason that poor people lack the well-paid lobbyists and ample campaign chests that are needed to influence "our" senators and representatives. Tough luck. So now the country is faced with a situation in which many workers (not to mention jobless) can't even afford to rent a room in a flophouse.

The Great Communicator unleashed something called "the magic of the marketplace" which would cause manna from heaven to "trickle down" to the common folk, and allow deep cuts in social spending. The military budget, which means socialism and welfare giveaways for defense contractors, was drastically inflated. Adolph Hitler did the same thing in Germany to get the economy rolling - he called it National Socialism. Reagan's National Socialism (welfare for the military) excludes those people who are not a part of the war economy.

The "economic recovery", which was nothing more than an increase in profits fueled by deficit spending and corporate tax breaks, created a redistribution of wealth from the poor to the rich. There has emerged in the US two nations: the "yupsters" and the "underclass". The yupsters have profited during the 80's. They are overwhelmingly white, well-educated and trained to cope with the hi-tech and services job market. They hold jobs in finance, computing, telecommunications, insurance, marketing, etc., etc. They are the people you usually see on TV shows and commercials.

The underclass have seen manufacturing jobs and real wages decline during the Reagan years. Due to a lack of education caused by their class position, they are in poor shape to compete. They

are largely resigned to flipping burgers, pumping gas, dealing drugs, or unemployment. It is this group that homelessness has hit hardest.

There is currently a class war underway in the cities. Low income housing is being destroyed in the name of "redevelopment." The intent is to transform low to moderate income neighborhoods into "yup" neighborhoods. In New York City, hundreds of cheap hotels were decimated in order to gentrify certain areas. A lot of people wandering the city

streets are former residents of such places.

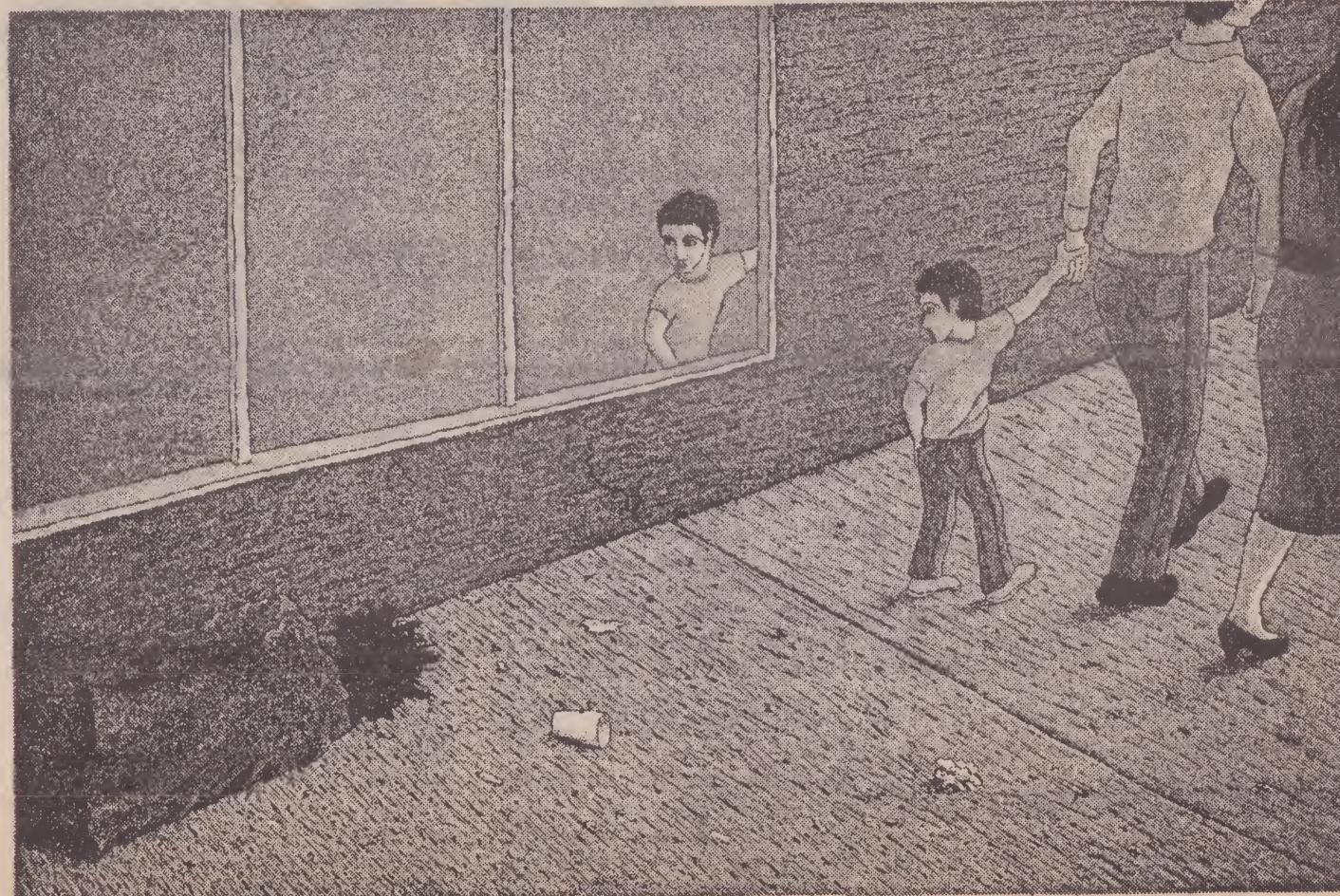
A similar process is happening in Oakland. The mayor is obsessed with "developing" downtown, and has given away millions of tax dollars to various shady businesses and individuals. A lot of low-income housing has disappeared to this end.

A perfect example of this stupid attitude was Oakland's attempt to block a Goodwill store from opening downtown. They evidently preferred a "yuppier" store, but failed in the face of popular

support for Goodwill. Lionel Wilson wants to be another Dianne Feinstein, who "developed" the hell out of San Francisco and made it a very expensive place to live.

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Continued on page 6



No Northwest Animal Torture Facility

Recently the University of California was granted \$14.9 million to construct an enormous animal facility most of which will be under the ground.

The trees which used to be on the site where the Northwest Animal Facility will be have now been cleared and the construction men and machines are digging a deep hole for the underground dungeon in which MANY animals will be kept and experimented on.

If you haven't yet read *Animal Liberation* by Peter Singer, please read it. If you haven't yet seen "The Animals' Film," please see it. If you don't understand what the concern and fuss are all about in regard to the animals, please ask someone who is concerned and fussing. And remember, if you are a student, your tuition and your silence are constructing that animal facility. If you are a citizen of Berkeley, your taxes and silence are constructing that animal facility. Let us please ELEVATE the struggle and protest the construction of the Northwest Animal Facility.

P.S. Did you see the page that CFAAR (Coalition for Animals and Animal Research they call themselves) bought for an ad in the Daily Cal? They used Leonardo Da Vinci's man in their logo (and some happy looking animals around him) which states that

"animal research saves lives." Leonardo Da Vinci was a vegetarian and against vivisection. One thing CFAAR does not lack is nerve. Animal research may not save lives. Look for arguments made by scientists and doctors that animal research does not save lives. The arguments are there, just not as publicly prominent as they will be in the future. Animal research certainly tortures and ends an unbelievable amount of lives. Also, animal research pays animal researchers, and those who make money by investing in the breeding of animals to be sold for academic, biomedical, psychological, product and military research. Have you ever seen a catalogue called "Animal Lab?" It looks like a magazine and is filled with animals with numbers and prices that is comparable to a furniture catalogue. You probably haven't seen it, just like you probably haven't seen animal research animals or laboratories. These are normally closed to public observation of any kind. Animal research can mean big bucks. If you don't approve of animal research, please share your voice in the opposition. CFAAR also wrote in the ad that certain "elements" in the community are forcing them to advertise on behalf of animal research. I wish these elements would RISE UP and show themselves.

—Stuart Little

UC:A DEFENSE MEGAContractor

The list of the top 50 nuclear weapons contractors for 1987 is out and the UC system appears near the top. Only 7 companies have larger contracts for the production of nuclear weapons than does the University of California. In 1987 the university got about \$1,850,000,000 in such contracts or almost two billion dollars. Most of this comes from university management of the Livermore and Los Alamos nuclear weapons labs.

Many large corporations involved in the military industrial complex including Morton Thiokol, Grumman, Northrop, Texas Instruments, Allied-Signal, IBM, Raytheon, Unisys, Litton, AT & T, Dupont,

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10. Westinghouse Electric	\$1,644,140,000
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12. General Motors	\$1,217,901,000
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—Information source: New Abolitionist

CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

March 8 is International Women's Day. A token gesture, no doubt, implying that the other 364 days are for men. What this day can do, however, is give an opportunity for women of different cultures and backgrounds to unite against the oppression we suffer daily.

This March 8, women are gathering in San Francisco for a rally and march to fight women's oppression. The themes or focuses of the 1989 march are freedom for all political prisoners and POW's, keep abortion legal and demand full reproductive rights, stop racist attacks and women's/lesbian liberation

We are asking for the support of both women and men to help on March 8. Women: meet at Civic Center in San Francisco at 5 p.m., Polk and McAllister. Bring with you coat hangers, banners, flyers, paint and any equipment you deem necessary for a march of strong, angry, militant women.

If there are men who would like to show support for women's liberation, much help is needed with child care, prop making, and legal support. Behind the scenes work will hold our march together. Please call 658-4244 for more information.

Let's use this day to show people that women can be strong independently of this patriarchal system that holds us down! Come celebrate our beauty, come yell in anger, but come on March 8. They gave us this one day, we'll take the rest. Either all the people will be free, or none of us will.

—the Pussy Posse



ASUC Recycling Project Struggling to Survive

If you've ever walked through the Berkeley campus, you've probably noticed the big wooden bins at either end marked "RECYCLE OR DIE". For many, the sight of these bins is their only contact with the ASUC Recycling Project, the student group that deals with recycling on campus.

From looking at these bins, which seem so much a natural part of Berkeley, most of those on campus probably do not realize how close the project

The project has expanded in both scope and breadth of operation since its beginnings. The Department of Facilities Management (DOFM) has helped the project set up a cardboard collection



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Many large corporations involved in the military industrial complex including Morton Thiokol, Grumman, Northrop, Texas Instruments, Allied-Signal, IBM, Raytheon, Unisys, Litton, AT & T, Dupont, General Motors, Boeing, Westinghouse and Rockwell are less involved in the production of nuclear weapons than UC.

The following table is of the first 20 in the list of 50. It is based on contracts with the Department of Defence and the Department of Energy. The list only covers the production of items that are "destroyed or rendered useless in the normal operation of the weapons," including the warheads or delivery systems. This does not include the very costly submarines and bombers which are also involved in the US's nuclear insanity.

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2. McDonnell Douglas	\$4,542,178,000
3. General Dynamics	\$4,190,619,000
4. General Electric	\$2,898,334,000
5. United Technologies	\$2,413,672,000
6. Tenneco	\$19,82,253,000
7. Martin Marietta	\$1,911,621,000
8. University of California	\$1,850,706,000

Slingshot

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CALENDAR

Wednesday, February 22

- Nicaraguan Relief Day. Roger Burbach, Alice Walker, Rosa Tunnerman. 2000 LSB, 7:30.

Thursday, February 23

- Women Against Imperialism scenario committee meeting to plan for International Women's Day March. 7:30 p.m. 3220 Shattuck.
- Food Not Bombs serves at Jefferson Park (10th &

the scenes work will hold our march together. Please call 658-4244 for more information.

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From looking at these bins, which seem so much a natural part of Berkeley, most of those on campus probably do not realize how close the project itself came to "dying" over Winter Break.

The Recycling Project is a collective, student-run group sponsored by the ASUC which collects paper, cans and bottles from both public areas, UC Berkeley campus department offices, offices off the campus proper, the Lawrence Berkeley Lab as well as the Richmond Field Station. Though this year alone to date it has received over \$25,000 in income from materials collected and sold, the project collects less than ten percent of the current amount of potential recyclables in the University's waste stream.

This may not seem like a large percentage, but the project has expanded greatly from its inception six years ago, when a group of students from the Dept. of Conservation and Resource Studies recognized the value of the University's waste stream, and, with the endorsement of the University, initiated the project.

The project has expanded in both scope and breadth of operation since its beginnings. The Department of Facilities Management (DOFM) has helped the project set up a cardboard collection



program by providing bins and by loaning a truck for working afternoons. Daniel Bogan granted the Project \$7,000 after being approached with figures proving how much the Project saved the University by reducing the amount of trash taken to dumps, which means that tipping fees or dumping costs were

Continued on page 6

America) benefit party. 8 p.m. Admission. Beer provided. 6420 Shattuck.

Saturday, February 25

- All New Organic Farmers Market. Woolsey St. between Adeline and Tremont. 2 p.m. until Sunset. Every Saturday.
- Anarchist Coffeehouse—fundraiser to send spray paint to Poland. Urban Stonehenge, 1998 25th in

Friday, March 10

- Secretary General of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Student Front (FERS) to speak at an evening of celebration, solidarity and commitment to the Salvadoran revolution. 105 Northgate, 7-10 p.m. Sliding scale donation requested.
- Protest Operation Rescue as they meet the night before their Saturday action. At church where they

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Right now we especially need money. In order to pay for this issue, we had to borrow \$400 from our staff. Our total debt now is about \$820. Please, help! We have t-shirts for sale for \$8 or \$10 and are also holding a gala benefit at the Starry Plough on March 5. Individual contributions are welcome as well. Please make checks out to Jesse, not Slingshot, since we do not have a bank account.

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Mailing: 700 Eshleman Hall
Berkeley, CA 94720
Office: 600 E Eshleman Hall
Phone: 642-4136
Meeting time: Mondays 5-7 at our office

An ASUC Sponsored publication
All Events are Wheelchair accessible



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- Food Not Bombs serves at Jefferson Park (10th & Jefferson) in Oakland. 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. Every Thursday.
- Peter Apfelbaum and the Hieroglyphics Ensemble with special guest Don Cherry. Koncepts Cultural Gallery, 480 3rd St. off Broadway in Oakland. 9 and 11 p.m. \$12.
- Protest apartheid! Noon rally on Biko plaza. Sponsored by Campaign Against Apartheid.

Friday, February 24

- Peace Army Coffeehouse at the Seeds of Peace house. 8:30 p.m. Open Mike sign up at 8. \$1 donation. 3237 California St.
- Women Against Imperialism video and dance party. Women only. "Desert Hearts." 8 p.m. at Sincere Technologies, 4026 MLK. \$5-10 donation.
- Sweet Baby Jesus, Short Dogs Grow, Samiam, Sweet Children and the Judy Blooms. 924 Gilman St. 8 p.m. \$5
- Food Not Bombs serves at Telegraph and Bancroft. 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. Every Friday.
- Stoney Burke performs in front of Dwinelle Hall, noon time. Donation encouraged. Every Friday.
- SAICA (Students Against Intervention in Central

paper, cans and bottles from both public areas, UC Berkeley campus department offices, offices off the campus proper, the Lawrence Berkeley Lab as well as the Richmond Field Station. Though this year alone to date it has received over \$25,000 in income from materials collected and sold, the project collects less than ten percent of the current amount of potential recyclables in the University's waste stream.

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- Protest Operation Rescue as they meet the night before their Saturday action. At church where they will gather. 5:30. Call 549-4274 for place.

Saturday, March 11

- Operation Rescue will hit an abortion clinic somewhere in Bay Area today. Come help BACAOR do early morning clinic defense. Call 549-4274 for info. See article, this issue.
- Spokes Council meeting for March 20th action against US war in El Salvador. 11 a.m. Good Samaritan Church, 1294 Potrero in SF.

Saturday, March 18

- Stop US war in El Salvador. March in SF. 10 a.m. Gather at 18th & Dolores. Call 641-9933, 648-8222 or 824-5928 for info. See article, this issue.

Monday, March 20

- SHUTDOWN the Federal Building in SF to protest US policy in El Salvador. 7 a.m. See article, this issue.

Saturday, March 25

- Regional Anarchist Gathering in San Francisco.

Saturday, April 1

- Fred Frith will perform at the Bear's Lair. Special advance tip so reserve the day and look for time & cost later.

El Salvador: A New Moon Rising

In a dramatic move toward a political solution to the war, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) recently offered to participate in El Salvador's presidential elections. The FMLN proposal calls for postponing the March 19 presidential elections to September 15, El Salvador's national independence day. If the elections are held in March, the death squad-linked ARENA party is predicted to win.

A September election date would allow time for electoral reforms called for by the FMLN, including an end to repression against the popular movement, no intervention by the military or the U.S. in the elections, the right of Salvadorans living abroad to cast a ballot, and the right of all parties to campaign freely.

Departing from past FMLN peace proposals, the FMLN pledges to respect the election results and recognize the current government until the new government takes office. In previous proposals, the FMLN has demanded a place in an interim government as a pre-condition to their participation in elections.

The FMLN proposal reflects the confidence of the revolutionary movement, that it will win the elections if they are postponed and held under democratic conditions. "The FMLN has never been against elections if they express the will of the people... If we participate in truly free and fair elections there is no question that we will win," asserts FMLN/FDR representative Arnaldo Ramos.

The U.S. and Salvadoran governments were caught completely off-guard by the proposal. President Duarte initially called it a "guerrilla trick" and a "proposal for war". Both ARENA and the Christian Democratic Party called the FMLN proposal "unacceptable" and "unconstitutional."

However, the Salvadoran mass movement reacted positively. All of the popular organizations have supported the proposal as a major step toward peace that could avoid a social explosion. The Catholic Church called the proposal "extremely positive."

The proposal may have driven a wedge between

movement has entered an all-out offensive phase," said Ramos.

In the last few months, the FMLN carried out its strongest military offensive of the war, driving the army from dozens of rural villages, destroying key government bases and attacking military headquarters in San Salvador itself with car bombs and rockets.

Daily demonstrations are held in the major cities, organized by the UNTS (National Unity of Salvadoran Workers), the MPTL (Movement for Bread, Land Work and Liberty) and the FERS (the Revolutionary Student Front). Protests demanding a new government have been held in neighborhoods, avoiding the severe repression to which larger rallies are subjected.

As with all previous FMLN peace proposals, one key purpose of the elections proposal is to provide a means for a just solution to the war that will avoid the bloodshed of an insurrection and escalated repression. However, the FMLN will continue its offensive and prepare for insurrection if the government rejects the proposal and holds the elections in March.

The FMLN is sending a message to the governments of El Salvador and the United States that a negotiated settlement is the only way to salvage anything from a deteriorating situation. FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos makes it clear that, "the only real option is to negotiate because otherwise they're going to lose everything."

The proposal also strengthens the political unity of the revolutionary movement in El Salvador. The FMLN reaffirmed its support for the platform and the candidates of the Democratic Convergence, which calls for a political solution to the war, an end to US intervention and fundamental economic and political changes in El Salvador. Both the FMLN and the UNTS were somewhat critical of the Democratic Convergence's decision to run in the presidential elections. At the same time both groups have respected the Convergence's autonomy and agreed that the Convergence's electoral participation could win significant sectors to support a negotiated settlement.

Berkeley, California • Slingshot Spring 89 • Page 3



What you Can do to End the US War in El Salvador

On Friday, March 10, *Students Against Intervention In Central America* (SAICA) is pleased to be sponsoring the Secretary General of FERS, (the *Salvadoran Student Revolutionary Front*), Salomon Altaro Estrada, speaking in an evening of celebration, solidarity, and commitment to the Salvadoran Revolution. Music and songs from El Salvador's popular movement will begin promptly at 7:00 in 105 Northgate. Get there early to "hang out" and guarantee yourself a seat. Your donation at the door will go directly to El Salvador when Salomon returns there late in March.

In the upcoming month as the March 19th election date approaches, El Salvador will be in crisis of insurrectionary proportions. In the front of this revolutionary wave is FERS. As the student component of the *Movement for Bread, Land, Liberty, and Work* (MPTL), FERS is a part of the

creases, our solidarity and resistance also must increase. SAICA believes that all faculty, university workers, community members, and students in particular, have an important role to play in stopping the U.S. war in El Salvador. We will be responding directly to acts of repression against our sister and brother activists at the University of El Salvador. We call upon all people and organizations to join the *Bay Area Coalition to Stop the U.S. War in El Salvador*, and participate in the March 18 March, as well as the March 20 Federal Building Shut-down. Come by the SAICA table and find out how you can plug in to our emergency response network, or just come by to say hi and pick up the latest info.

One thing to remember: the *New York Times* paints a picture of a bloody stalemate in El Salvador haunting the March 19th elections. The *Time* goes

FMLN pledges to respect the election results and recognize the current government until the new government takes office. In previous proposals, the FMLN has demanded a place in an interim government as a pre-condition to their participation in elections.

The FMLN proposal reflects the confidence of the revolutionary movement, that it will win the elections if they are postponed and held under democratic conditions. "The FMLN has never been against elections if they express the will of the people... If we participate in truly free and fair elections there is no question that we will win," asserts FMLN/FDR representative Arnaldo Ramos.

The U.S. and Salvadoran governments were caught completely off-guard by the proposal. President Duarte initially called it a "guerrilla trick" and a "proposal for war". Both ARENA and the Christian Democratic Party called the FMLN proposal "unacceptable" and "unconstitutional."

However, the Salvadoran mass movement reacted positively. All of the popular organizations have supported the proposal as a major step toward peace that could avoid a social explosion. The Catholic Church called the proposal "extremely positive."

The proposal may have driven a wedge between the Salvadoran government and its US backers. According to Salvador Samayoa, a senior FMLN/FDR leader, "for eight years the US has been saying that the only obstacle to a political solution in El Salvador was our demand for power sharing before the elections. We are removing that obstacle."

The US State Department said that the proposal merited "serious study." One state Department advisor said "The initiative is clearly the FMLN's. They look like the group of peace, and anyone who rejects their offer will appear to favor more war." Bush's Central American advisor, Bill Perry, disagreed. "It's just an FMLN ploy, a pretty transparent attempt to divide Salvadoran society and split the US from El Salvador. I don't see how the answer can be anything else but no."

The FMLN proposal reflects the fact that the FMLN, and the revolutionary movement generally, has never been stronger. "The proposal on elections does not change the fact that the entire revolutionary

movement of the revolution proposes a means for a just solution to the war that will avoid the bloodshed of an insurrection and escalated repression. However, the FMLN will continue its offensive and prepare for insurrection if the government rejects the proposal and holds the elections in March.

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According to Commander Villalobos, "we have entered a new situation. With this plan, the forces of change (in El Salvador) are going to converge into an integral political body, made up for the first time of the military component (the FMLN), the political component (the FDR), and the struggling mass organizations, each one maintaining its own autonomy. The US illusion that the FDR might split from the FMLN definitely disappears."

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In the upcoming month as the March 19th election date approaches, El Salvador will be in crisis of insurrectionary proportions. In the front of this revolutionary wave is **FERS**. As the student component of the *Movement for Bread, Land, Liberty, and Work (MPTTL)*, **FERS** is an openly insurrectionary organization playing the unique role of raising the "combative consciousness" of the Salvadoran people. Their objective is to confront any type of repression by the government and army against any organization of the popular movement. As the repression has increased, activists from the University of El Salvador have found themselves especially vulnerable to capture by a U.S. funded military cross-dressing in the guise of civilian death squads.

As the bloody repression in El Salvador in-

creases, our solidarity and resistance also must increase. **SAICA** believes that all faculty, university workers, community members, and students in particular, have an important role to play in stopping the U.S. war in El Salvador. We will be responding directly to acts of repression against our sister and brother activists at the University of El Salvador. We call upon all people and organizations to join the *Bay Area Coalition to Stop the U.S. War in El Salvador*, and participate in the March 18 March, as well as the March 20 Federal Building Shut-down. Come by the **SAICA** table and find out how you can plug in to our emergency response network, or just come by to say hi and pick up the latest info.

One thing to remember: the *New York Times* paints a picture of a bloody stalemate in El Salvador haunting the March 19th elections. The *Time* goes on to report that this stalemate "worries" the State department. That the State Department, during the past 9 years of three and a half billion dollars of aid which helped murder over 70,000 civilians, wasn't too worried about a "stale-mated blood bath" is obvious. Now that they are about to lose both their counter-insurgency war, and its bipartisan consensus, — NOW they are worried! What becomes clear is that they are losing while **EL SALVADOR IS WINNING!** —by line???

SHOWDOWN IN EL SALVADOR: WILL THE U.S. SEND TROOPS?



Continued from page 1

Liberated Zone

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nity was gathered together in the church. We were in the middle of prayers when the bombing began. All of us, women and children, huddled in the front of the church right near where the priest had been preaching. That was all we could do. This is our home and look what they have done to it. Please, when you go back to the United States, tell your government to stop sending bombs."

How could we answer this man? We, who minutes before were so preoccupied with our bodily complaints, were now confronted with the reality of thousands of lives forced to live in ruins because of our governments senseless brutality. No one spoke for a long time—but each of us stood there silently reaffirming our commitment to tell this story—to stop the war—when we returned home.

In the days that followed, we were fortunate enough to visit other communities in this liberated part of Morazan. Despite a food blockade by the Salvadoran government, the people were successfully growing their own food and finding ways to sneak in supplies past the armed guards located on the other side of the Torola River.

We witnessed first-hand the schools and work cooperatives set up to educate the children and run the communities. We met with town councils comprised of citizens elected by the people of the community to facilitate decision making processes. We

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met with members of the FMLN (the guerrilla army keeping the army OUT of this area) and understood how their presence created the space necessary to allow this extensive grass-roots organizing to take place.

Of course, we also witnessed the severe malnutrition of many of the children as a result of the war imposed upon them. But the people's spirit and abilities were so great, so courageous, that we as a group, understood an end to the war—a politically negotiated settlement for which the FMLN stressed their desire again and again—would allow these children a chance for the happy healthy lives they deserve.

Upon crossing back over the Torola River, into the army-occupied part of Morazan, we were abducted, held, and interrogated by the army and Treasury Police (traditionally linked with the Salvadoran Death Squads) for three days. Their brutal

treatment towards us, as well as their obvious fear about what we had learned, is positive testimony to the tenuous position of their control over the region.

They don't want North Americans to see the reality of what is going on. Once the knowledge becomes public, the war and repression can no longer be rationalized—we as North American citizens—as

inheritors of the tragic events of Vietnam—must and will demand an end to the killing.

—Leanne Miller

Help!

In order to publish this issue, we were forced to borrow \$400 from members of our staff. We were already about \$400 in debt which means we are now \$820 in debt. Please help! We have t-shirts on sale for \$8 or \$10 and are also holding a gala benefit on March 5 at the Starry Plough. Individual contributions are also greatly needed. Please send cash or checks made out to Jesse (because we don't have a bank account) to 700 Eshleman Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720.

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—Daily Cal photo by JIM YUDDLESON
BABY-FACED . . . Alameda County deputy arrests Stanley Grant Kadani,
a University student for blocking and obstructing a public walkway.

Sproul Beatings Reported

By ROGER DILLION
Six University employees have reported they witnessed plainclothes officers of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department beat one of the arrested persons in the basement of Sprout

Slingshot Note

Why study Berkeley's history in general, the history of the Third World Strike in particular? Is it just trivia, a nostalgia trip or something? Marx, in his 11th Thesis on Fauerbach, wrote, "The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point, however, is to change it."

Slingshot is not interested in history merely as history. History can tell us a lot about how to struggle against the university. It can tell us about issues and problems activists have faced in the past and may still face today. It can tell us about the basic nature of the university—is it a nice, friendly, liberal institution or does it just look like that in the absence of any serious challenge to its power? How hard will the university struggle and fight against the very students it is supposed to be educating when things get "a little out of control"? How violent is the university, and is it still set up to use the level of violence it did during the strike?

Slingshot does not wish to simply remember and celebrate history, but hopes readers will learn from it and then carry the struggle forward today. Otherwise we risk being only philosophers.



MANUEL DELGADO . . . A Third
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Newspaper clippings
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Why Stick Your Neck Out Now?

WHY SHOULD I BE AMONGST THE FIRST TO GO ON STRIKE?

This question is often used as a smokescreen for those individuals unwilling to make the sacrifice of class attendance to support the much more vital implementation of the Third World programs. There would be no need to answer this question if the large numbers of students who support the demands, yet hide behind their anxiety that their fellow students won't join with them, expressed their beliefs on the picket lines. If every supporter is unwilling to make the first step, then the just demands of the TWLF will never be met.

Written and
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Third World Strike leader was arrested for the third time
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SELF-DETERMINATION STILL SOUGHT IN '89

The 20th anniversary of the Third World Strike was not at all on my mind when I walked into Booth Auditorium last November and stared at the backs of the heads of a large number of Anglo men, the white hair seemed to be rapidly disappearing from their pink scalps. For a minute, I thought I was at a convalescent home, but quickly did I realize that I had set foot in my first ever Academic Senate meeting.

The Academic Senate is a governing body consisting of tenured faculty, which makes crucial decisions over curriculum, faculty, and use of funds at UC Berkeley. The Senate is mostly Anglo and male, even though more than half of the state population is women and at least 1/4 is Chicano/Latino. I counted the Chicano professors on my left hand that day. November was the life of the American Cultures requirement (at present it is on a life support system and in desperate need of a student support).

For eleven weeks in 1969, ethnic students went

on strike, demanding that the university allow for self-determination by means of a Third World College (such as the College of Environmental Design, etc.). The Third World College would study the history and experiences of people of color and would be defined and controlled by ethnic faculty, staff and students. This was self-determination in its ideal form: people of color having proportionate control over their educational destiny. The Academic Senate finally voted an "Ethnic Studies Department which would eventually evolve into a college." Ultimately, however, the university broke its promise and the college was never realized.

Today, racial inequality continues to afflict the university, as ethnic faculty remain a minute percentage. Universities across the country fail to hire ethnic faculty in numbers reflective of the racial make up of this society. After a statewide effort by Chicanos/Latinos in California (ie. the Chicano and Latino Consortium) to point out the low numbers of Raza in

higher education, UC Berkeley shows no signs of sincere efforts to do justice to the under representation of Third World faculty on campus (from UC Berkeley Chancellor's response to the Consortium).

The issues of faculty, Third World faculty, and even the American Cultures Requirement are all about self-determination. If Chicanos make up 25% of the state population, we have to have 25% of the decision making power. If the trend of exclusion of people of color from powerful positions continues, the nation (and not only the state or this campus) is headed towards racial and class polarization. Twenty years from now Chicanos can no longer be asking to get hired: if the university doesn't hire us we must have the power to hire ourselves. Self-determination is a mutual process: either we will achieve equal control over the educational system, or institutionalized racism will cripple this country to the conditions of South Africa.

--Cheta Martinez

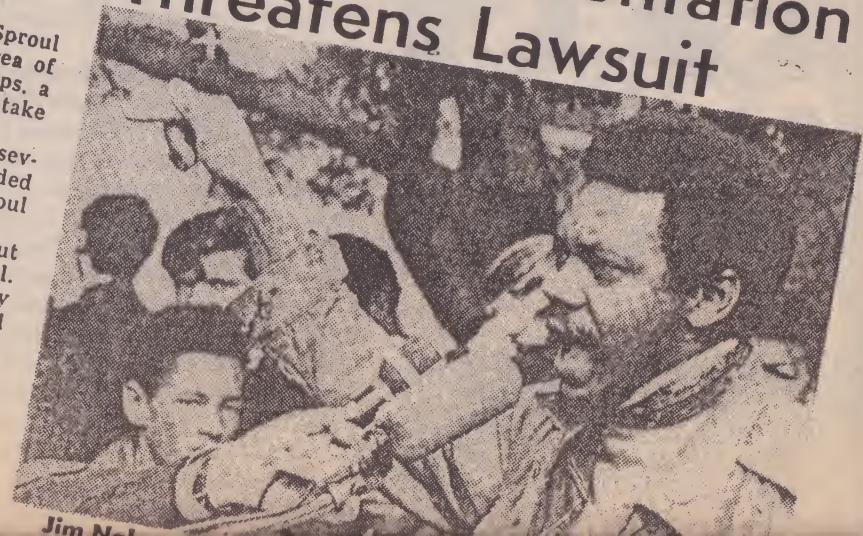
Jim Nabors Beaten, Arrested in Confrontation At Sproul Plaza; ACLU Threatens Lawsuit

The incident occurred when the deputies, deciding that the Sproul Hall picket line had grown too large, tried to clear the steps area of demonstrators. As the deputies swept the first group off the steps, a second group, including Nabors, moved from Sproul Plaza to take their place.

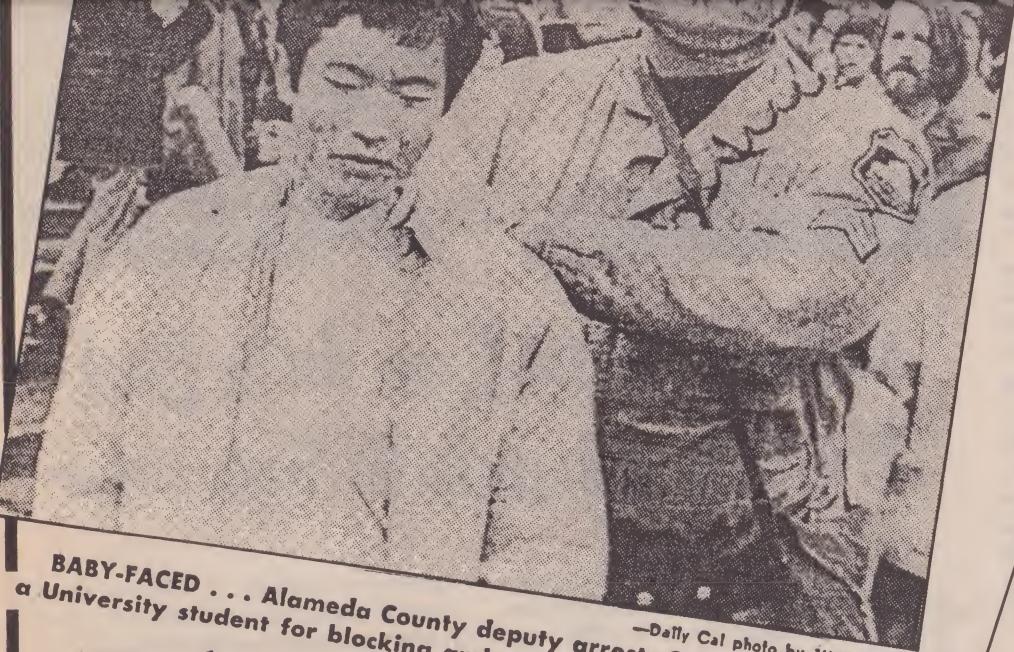
Deputies surrounded Nabors, and began to lead him off when several hundred students moved to intercept them. The deputies waded into the crowd, swinging their clubs and chasing many down Sproul steps.

At this point Nabors was able to wiggle away from his captors, but he was quickly tackled by an officer of the California Highway Patrol. According to eyewitnesses Nabors was then pinned to a bench by several officers and viciously beaten into unconsciousness by several others.

Once it was clear that Nabors had passed out, the police dragged him to the basement of Sproul Hall, where he was booked on charges of obstructing a public walkway and also on a warrant charging him (Continued on Page 12)



Jim Nabors



Sproul Beatings Reported

By ROGER DILLION
Six University employees have reported they witnessed plainclothes officers of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department beating some of the arrested persons taken into the basement of Sprout Hall.

The employees who were working in one of the rooms in the basement of Sprout saw several instances of "blatant, unmerciful beatings by plainclothed officers, aided by uniformed officers."

A letter from these witnesses appears on page 9 of today's Daily Californian.
Four of the six, Elizabeth Lo (Continued on page 2)

—Daily Cal photo by JIM YUDDLESON
a University student for blocking and obstructing a public walkway.

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Written and
Distributed by
TWLF
and
Strike
Support
Committee

STRIKE NOW!



The Third World Strike: A Made

Third World Strike leader was arrested later released on \$1000 bail.

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STRIKE**

erday, a Mexican American student
was beaten unconscious as police worked him
over before arresting him. He is still hos-
pitalized.

ims that arrested minority students are of a national conspiracy seem outrage-
since the only national organizations
of them belonged to was the U.S.
. Minority leaders are harassed with
arrests, and their bails are more than
double or triple normal rates.
The beatings, the harassments, the jail-
— minority students, many of them
veterans, are being deprived of
constitutional rights.

Police, Demonstrators Clash; Campus Area Heavily Gassed

Call For Change

me to overcome their fears; knowing that they ran risks together. But this was also threatened due to the great number of white students. The like Support Committee was the white student support of the TWLF. Malaquias recalled an incident

rooms together

Chicano Studies followed several trends which changed Chicano Studies' structure and direction, which disillusioned some. The university never moved towards establishing a Third World College.

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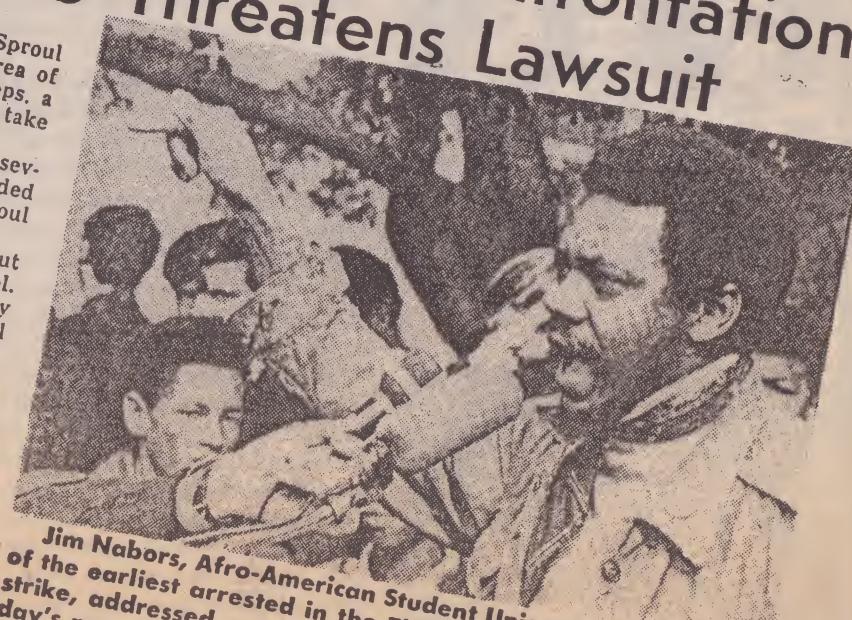
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(Continued on Page 12)





Jim Nabors, Afro-American Student Union leader and one of the earliest arrested in the Third World Liberation Front strike, addressed a crowd of about 800 people at yesterday's noon rally. He called for everyone to join the picket lines immediately.

Editoria

The Horror

The Horror

Brutality and violence. Police and the victims of capricious brutality. Read the facts. One story is by a teaching professor who

Brutality and violence. Police and the vicious brutality. Today you can read the facts. One story is by a teaching assistant who remains anonymous. His account has been circulated among the faculty by two professors who laud him for his truthfulness. Stories from employees in the basement come in late, vicious, and un-

The other story comes from employees in the basement of Sproul Hall, who have seen deliberate, vicious, and un-
vouch for his truthfulness.

The other story comes of Sproul Hall, who have seen deliberate provoked beatings upon prisoners. We urge you to join the strike for the Third World demands and an end to police on campus. We urge you to exert the right of peaceful picketing. We urge you to remain and emerge alive. We urge you to

The entire basement of Sproul Hall in one of the buildings they saw several beatings of "blatant, unmerciful beatings by plainclothed officers, aided by uniformed officers." A letter from four of today's witnesses appears on page 9 of today's Daily Californian. Four of the six, Elizabeth Lo (Continued on page 2)

STRIKE NOW!

The Third World Strike: A Made

This article was originally written for *The Chicano/Latino conference* and the author has allowed us to reprint a slightly altered version. As such, it is from a Chicano perspective. The lessons of the Third World Strike are important to all concerned students at Berkeley, Third World and white. *Slingshot* welcomes submissions from all critical perspectives.

The Third World Strike at Berkeley, perhaps that most important period of unrest over student demands in Berkeley's history, yet not nearly as well known as the Free Speech Movement in 1964, started 20 years ago on January 22, 1969.

Considering its importance, the amount of coverage this anniversary has so far received is small. Fortunately, for student activists and historians' sake, the TWS lasted not one day or one week, but a whole academic quarter. Thus, we will have all semester this Spring to dig into our historical resources, pull out the old ideas which still have much relevance to us today, and commemorate the Third World Strike. The basic demands of the TWS have not been met and still apply today.

Roots of the Strike

The Third World Strike was preceded by a year of campus activity which first and foremost established ethnic awareness. Third World students also began prying into the often sophisticated manifestations of racial inequality or more popularly termed, institutionalized racism, revealing the need for not only more people of color on campus (students, faculty, etc.) but for the curriculum of the university to reflect their reality. This could not be a simple act of

the university to define and initiate proper "minority programs," but a mutual process whereby the university opens its doors to people of color and their ideas, and allows Third World people to determine their own destinies. This was the politics of self-determination.

Black students' initiative was first challenged by the university when Eldridge Cleaver, a Black Panther and radical political figure, was barred from lecturing for a student initiated class. Students protested the order by the UC Regents and governor Ronald Reagan.

Chicanos were involved in numerous activities, most notably, the UFW grape boycott. Their activity was recognized on a larger scale when eight Chicanos were arrested after a sit-in at the UC system-wide president Charles J. Hitch's office. They demanded grapes off campus but also more resources for Chicano students. After increased pressure through rallies, press conferences and a hunger strike on behalf of the jailed students, Hitch granted the Chicanos their demands, including a Chicano Studies Center and a Chicano on his staff.

Early in 1968, Blacks had submitted a proposal for an Afro-American Studies department. By January of 1969, a watered down "program" was all the university offered the students. Blacks called for a strike against the university and asked Third World groups to join. As a result of the dialogue between the groups, the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) was formed demanding a Third World College. The college would be comprised of separate departments of Black, Chicano, Asian and Native American

studies. The TWLF also demanded more ethnic faculty and more overall financial allocations.

The Strike Begins

On Jan. 22, the Third World Liberation Front began an information picket line at Sather Gate and other entrances to the campus. TWLF leaders began meeting with Chancellor Heyns and continued negotiating on and off throughout the winter quarter. In late January, TWLF tactics took on more militancy, as pickets blockaded the Bancroft/Telegraph entrance and the Sather Gate entrance. This position was intended to emphasize the urgency of the demands and the seriousness and determination of the TWLF to disrupt "business as usual." After skirmishes with non-strikers, police were called on campus, clearing the entrance and arresting several strikers.

Throughout the strike, students would begin assembling on campus in the mornings, with the picket line growing to as many as a few thousand by noon. While strikers marched, TWLF representatives met with the chancellor in discussions which were often termed "run-around." Large rallies on Sproul or convocations often followed.

On one occasion, over 2000 demonstrators marched four abreast, forming a serpentine, moving throughout the campus from building to building and back to Sather, forming again into a blockade. Evening activities included meetings, a speaker's bureau and printing leaflets.

As strike support grew by the thousands, more police units from around the Bay Area were called on campus. Day after day, week after week, TWLF

picket lines blocked entrances, often ensuing clashes with police. On Feb. 5, Governor Ronald Reagan declared the campus in a "state of emergency." Violence escalated in mid-February, as strikers and several TWLF leaders were arrested and beaten by police. Police attacked with tear gas and batons as students threw rocks, bottles and cherry bombs. The police were suspected of using informants and provocateurs which had infiltrated the TWLF. While the chancellor blamed students for the violence, the TWLF charged police brutality and accused the university of trying to escape the issue of the strike.

One event featured National Guardsmen and 700 policemen securing a UC Regents meeting as 4000 demonstrated across the street in the rain. On Feb. 27, Ysidro Macias and Manuel Delgado, the chairman and vice-president respectively of the Chicano organization and leaders of the TWLF, were beaten and arrested by police. Macias was hit in the back of the head and was in a coma for six hours. Violence escalated again the next day as strikers battled with police and the National Guard.

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Police, Demonstrators Campus Area Heavily Gassed

Model For Change

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New Department Born

Early in March, the Academic Senate, a governing body of tenured faculty, voted in favor of an Ethnic Studies department that "would eventually evolve into a college of Ethnic Studies." The strike continued through the month and into April as violence increased. On April 14, the TWLF called a moratorium on the strike. Planning began for the establishment of an Ethnic Studies department.

The strike was followed by divisions and conflicts between Third World groups. Over the issue of demands and positions that the university conceded, disagreements often reached potentially dangerous levels of tension.

Chicanos formed La Mesa Directiva to coordinate La Raza Studies program under the Ethnic Studies Department, which began offering classes the very next quarter. The Mesa was predominantly run by students and also consisted of faculty, structured courses, and administered funds. Chicanos found themselves arguing abundantly over most the issues and decisions. Many ex-strikers strongly supported non-strikers who they now found in class-

rooms together.

Chicano Studies followed several trends which changed Chicano Studies' structure and direction, which disillusioned some. The university never moved towards establishing a Third World College. As the students began pursuing their education, they left Chicano Studies in the hands of more faculty. Over a few academic quarters, the program became more responsive to the university's standards, and began neglecting some of the original radical ideas for Chicano Studies. The program was accused of divorcing itself from the community.

During these first years a number of Chicanos resigned from faculty and staff positions out of disillusionment with the university or dissatisfaction with the outcome of Chicano Studies. Paul Sanchez quit the staff of the UC President's office, stating that he was not listened to and his position was taken.

The original goal of the strike, establishing a Third World College, was never realized. Whether or to what degree Chicano Studies remained faithful to its original goals and precepts is a contestable issue. The struggle is important in that, through student action and struggle, the university was forced to create new departments and become sensitive to new issues. Many of the issues fought over 20 years ago, Third World Student power in the university, institutionalized racism, etc. still exist now and the Third World Strike offers a model for how to force change in university policy on these and other matters. The goal of a Third World College still remains and ought not be merely consigned to history.

—Cheta Martinez

Brutality and violence. Police and the victims of capricious brutality.

Today you can read the facts. One story is by a teaching assistant who remains anonymous. His account has been circulated among the faculty by two professors who vouch for his truthfulness.

The other story comes from employees in the basement of Sprout Hall, who have seen deliberate, vicious, and unprovoked beatings upon prisoners.

We urge you to join the strike for the Third World demands and an end to police on campus. We urge you to support the right of peaceful picketing, and the right to walk across campus and emerge alive. We urge you to strike.

But if you are going to class anyway, and you look straight and have books under your arm, you may still be arrested. STAY AWAY!

If you do not think you can stand to see a person have his teeth knocked out by uniformed hooligans without trying to do something to stop it, you may be arrested. You may be beaten. STAY AWAY!

The blood-stained beasts stalks the campus. The police have suspended the constitution and are making arrests at will, and without provocation. They then proceed to rarified forms of torture.

All discussions have been ended between the TWLF and the administration. A major campus union is on strike today because of police terror, and the apparent illegality of a peaceful picket line on campus. The Teaching Assistants may all be fired.

If you are opposed to totalitarian, armored, uncontrolled, and irresponsible bands of uniformed thugs roaming the campus at will, then you must, for your own physical safety. STAY AWAY!

The reign of terror cannot longer be ignored. The facts are clear. If you come on campus today, in any capacity, you may be arrested and beaten, STAY AWAY!

The horror is upon us. STAY AWAY!

Editorial

The Horror

Union leader and one day's noon rally. He called for everyone to join the picket lines immediately.

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NECK OUT NOW?

is often used as a smokescreen for those individuals the sacrifice of the Third World programs. There would be the question if the large numbers of students who yet hide behind their anxiety that their fellow students will never be met.



E NOW!

Strike: A Model For Change

so demanded more ethnic financial allocations.

Strike Begins

Third World Liberation Front struck at Sather Gate and the campus. TWLF leaders Chancellor Heyns and continued off throughout the winter, TWLF tactics took on more blockaded the Bancroft/Tele-Sather Gate entrance. This to emphasize the urgency of seriousness and determination "business as usual." After strikers, police were called on entrance and arresting several

strike, students would begin in the mornings, with the many as a few thousand by marched, TWLF representative Chancellor in discussions which -around." Large rallies often followed.

over 2000 demonstrators forming a serpentine, moving from building to building and again into a blockade. Even meetings, a speaker's bureau

new by the thousands, more the Bay Area were called on, week after week, TWLF

picket lines blocked entrances, often ensuing clashes with police. On Feb. 5, Governor Ronald Reagan declared the campus in a "state of emergency." Violence escalated in mid-February, as strikers and several TWLF leaders were arrested and beaten by police. Police attacked with tear gas and batons as students threw rocks, bottles and cherry bombs. The police were suspected of using informants and provocateurs which had infiltrated the TWLF. While the chancellor blamed students for the violence, the TWLF charged police brutality and accused the university of trying to escape the issue of the strike.

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some to overcome their fears; knowing that they ran the risks together. But this was also threatened partly due to the great number of white students. The Strike Support Committee was the white student support of the TWLF. Malaquias recalled an incident when a large group of marchers, mostly white, ran from 13 cops, leading him to recognize the varying degrees of commitment between strikers. "You want to know that if you die, a struggle is going to continue."

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During these first years a number of Chicano Studies faculty resigned from faculty and staff positions out of disillusionment with the university or dissatisfaction with the outcome of Chicano Studies. Paul Serrano quit the staff of the UC President's office, stating he was not listened to and his position was undermined.

The original goal of the strike, establishing a Third World College, was never realized. Whether or to what degree Chicano Studies remained true to its original goals and precepts is a contentious issue. The struggle is important in that, through student action and struggle, the university was forced to create new departments and become sensitive to new issues. Many of the issues fought over 20 years ago, Third World Student power in the university, institutionalized racism, etc. still exist now and then. The Third World Strike offers a model for how to change in university policy on these and other matters. The goal of a Third World College still remains, and ought not be merely consigned to history.

—Cheta M.

Yesterday, a Mexican American student was beaten unconscious as police worked him over before arresting him. He is still hospitalized.

Claims that arrested minority students are part of a national conspiracy seem outrageous, since the only national organizations most of them belonged to was the U.S. Army. Minority leaders are harassed with daily arrests, and their bail bonds are more than double or triple normal rates.

The beatings, the harassments, the jailings — minority students, many of them Vietnam veterans, are being deprived of their constitutional rights.

Once it was clear that Nabors had him to the basement of Sproul Hall, where he was quickly tackled by an officer. According to eyewitnesses Nabors was beaten viciously by several officers and others.

Once it was clear that Nabors had obstructed a public walkway and a

(Continued on Page 1)



Continued from page 1

YUPPIFICATION AND POVERTY

People's Park mural is just one example. The question to keep in mind is this - after everything is "redeveloped", where will poor people live? Simple - they become homeless!

The solutions are obvious. Jesse Jackson articulated them during his campaign. Shift resources away from the military to peaceful programs that might actually do some good. Gorbachev makes the military-corporate elite uneasy. With the Cold War threatening to end, there will no longer be any reason to keep the war machine expanding at its current insane rate.

The US has been maintaining a war economy since World War Two - the war that ended the Depression. Then, the Cold War came along at the perfect time, so there was no need to slack off at all. Now the USSR is starting to shift resources from military to constructive purposes, which should be a world-wide process.

In the US, this would mean an end to the billions of tax dollars being poured into the coffers of war corporations like G.E. and Boeing. Instead, the funds would be used for housing, health care, education and environmental protection - the very programs that Reagan sneered at and did his best to eliminate. There are some very powerful interests in this country who will do their best to keep the Cold War fires burning.

Some people think that most of the homeless have chosen their lifestyle. Ronald Reagan endorsed this view shortly before retiring to Bel Air, California. However unfair this argument is to the vast majority of homeless people, who do not enjoy sleeping in cars and parks, or on heating grates, there is a small grain of truth in it. There are some people who feel that the prospect of working from 9 to 5 for \$5/hour, and probably for a boss that they won't like very much, is just not worth the trouble. They'll take their chances living a lifestyle that doesn't include rent money. Should these refuseniks be reviled for their choice? Of course not. The Protestant Work Ethic inspires guilt for the sin of not staying busy working for someone else. This unique concept was originally imported to the Americas by a meddle-

added some highly fanciful stuff of his own and called it "Nightmare on Tenth Street". Give me a break! To hear him tell it, we were vicious, drug-addled hooligans who defecated in the backyard and terrorized the entire neighborhood. To be fair, the press must be credited for their imagination. I lived at the Collective for 18 months, and didn't know half of that stuff even happened!

Lou Gottlieb, former proprietor of the Morningstar Ranch, a sort of giant homeless collective operating in the halcyon days of the sixties, proposed recently that isolated 40 acre parcels of land be donated by the government as areas where work-allergic homeless types can settle. He says: "These pockets of controlled anarchy... can produce lifestyles which would be convenient for this element that seems to cause embarrassment wherever they appear." An interesting proposal.

In Berkeley, the year 1988 saw the illegal eviction of the Tenth St. Collective, the demolition of a large, homeless-occupied on Haste Street, the eviction of the Lonville tent city, a crazed Tom Bates behind the wheel of his car trying to run down a homeless activist, and the "Stop Aggressive Panhandling" campaign. (Be the first on your block to get a "Stop Aggressive Police Harrassment" T-shirt from Slingshot). An unconscious man in San Francisco was dragged out of Carl's Jr. and left to die on the cold sidewalk. Betsy, a locally renowned street person, died and was honored at a ceremony in People's Park. A homeless activist conducting a vigil and fast near the City Hall mysteriously disappeared.

Is there any good news? Yes there is, namely that the Oakland Homeless Union is actively confronting the problem. This group is committed to direct action - squatting, CD, organizing homeless people - that will empower the victims and confront the perpetrators. The Union is now exposing some of the dirty deeds done in the name of "redevelopment."

Oakland city funds have been dished out to developers who are taking a free ride at the taxpayers' expense. Preservation Park (in downtown Oakland) is a collection of weatherbeaten old houses that haven't had a lick of work done to them in years,



CONSISTING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MILITARY, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT



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People opting out of the job/money lifestyle should be commended, or at least tolerated, as valuable counteragents to the excesses of our military-industrial-consumerist society. They used to be called "beatniks", and then later "hippies". Well, in the 80's, that's not so cool anymore, even in Berkeley, where the harmless but annoying Tenth Street Homeless Collective was firebombed by a neighbor (who later got off scot-free), illegally evicted by the "progressive" BCA government, and roundly condemned by the local press.

The most rabid media attack of all came from the pseudo-leftist journalist Paul Rauber, who never once visited the Collective, but managed to write an ignorant, vitriolic piece for the Express which was largely gleaned from the Tribune's coverage. He

leased through Fleet Services, was in essence confiscated over Winter Break, which effectively curtailed the project's operations.

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Oakland city funds have been dished out to developers who are taking a free ride at the taxpayers' expense. Preservation Park (in downtown Oakland) is a collection of weatherbeaten old houses that haven't had a lick of work done to them in years. Millions of dollars were given to a mysterious investment group who were supposed to renovate the area and make it a Historical Landmark, an alleged facsimile of Old Oakland. They didn't do a thing. They probably blew all the dough on expensive cars and cocaine. Meanwhile, some perfectly good buildings are going to waste. The Oakland Homeless Union is exposing this sorry state of affairs, and recently staged a symbolic occupation of the buildings. More actions are to follow this Spring. Their number is 763-2295.

The future of the Berkeley Inn on Telegraph is also in doubt. The fire-damaged building should be reopened to house low-income and transient tenants, the very people who used to live there. The University of California wants to use it as housing for students. U.C. Berkeley, with Mayor Hancock's collusion, welcomes the Feinsteinization of Telegraph Avenue. Fewer street people and more "nice people". Is this right?

—Dr. Fegg



THIS PLAN HAS ALREADY RESULTED IN A WAVE OF



Continued from page 2

RECYCLE

greatly reduced. The State Of CA, Division of Recycling awarded the project \$10,000 to purchase containers for public bins that will eventually replace the infamous "RECYCLE OR DIE" bins.

However, other concerns about the recycling project

plans for a driver training program. The actions of Fleet Services, carried out mainly by Richard Cerecice, Transportation Services Director, showed a callous indifference to the fate of the Project, which had scheduled repairs around Winter Break and planned to have their truck back on the road the first week of January.

This caused the Recycle project to

University money, as well as providing positive example of the noble and vital goal of recycling, for the environment and for the economy as well as employing and training students to run a business. Any University department that utilized another recycling service should be pressured to use the ASUC Recycling Project.



Continued from page 2

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However, other woes have beset the project. The ASUC, in the midst of its own crisis, reduced the projects annual budget from \$10,500 to \$2,000 in just a few months. The Project's regular full time truck, a manual five and a half ton box and lift gate,

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What happened was that Fleet Services, which had long been threatening the Project that it would confiscate its truck if necessary repairs to the body were not undertaken, finally acted on their threat and took the truck back, but this was after repairs had already been scheduled! They claimed that the repairs were neglected too long, and that the Project had a long history of accidents, a problem it wasn't addressing. But the Project had, in fact, drafted

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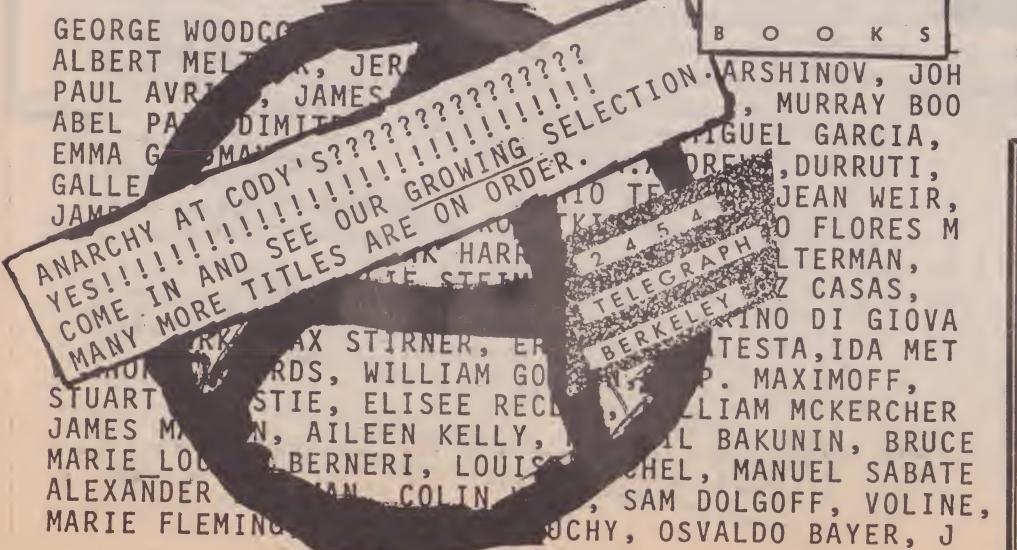
This caused the Project's schedule to get seriously back logged nevertheless many of the various offices and departments it serves, wrote letters of support which helped to lend credibility to the operation. Ken Schmidt, DOFM manager, offered his help, as well. Efforts were successful and the truck was regained.

With its truck back the Project is now back in full swing, but it needs help. The Administration's unwillingness to lend more substantial support is reprehensible, in view of the fact that the Project saves the

University money, as well as providing positive example of the noble and vital goal of recycling, for the environment and for the economy as well as employing and training students to run a business. Any University department that utilized another recycling service should be pressured to use the ASUC Recycling Project.

Slingshot readers can help in many ways. You can write a letter to Bogan demanding support for the Recycling Project. On a daily basis, you can recycle your newspaper, glass, aluminum, white and computer paper in public bins or office locations across campus (Call 642-4895 for one near you!). Don't trash the bins! Know your paper grades! Volunteer as an intern for the Project (add/drop deadline extended until 2/24). Come to meetings on Wednesdays, in our office in 300B Eshleman Hall, at six o'clock.

—Jesse McCloud



Earth Image films

FOCUS Documentary Award 1983
Student Academy Award Best Documentary 1983

with *The Four Corners: A National Sacrifice Area?*

Wed Feb 22 U.C. Theatre
Showtimes: Downwind/
Downstream at 7:30 PM \$5
Four Corners at 9 PM



The conference focuses on applying ecological city-building principles to Berkeley

Register by sending your check to:
Urban Ecology,
P. O. Box 10144,
Cost \$10 (\$5 for real hardship cases)
Registration limited

March 4, 1989
12:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
2018 Allston, near Harold Way
(adjacent to Post Office)

Plus, a visionary downtown tour with developer Ron Morgan and architect Jim Novosel at 12:30 p.m. the next day!

The Wobblies:

After decades in remission, the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) is building up its ranks with a new cadre of "unorganizable" workers—the political working class. In the past year IWW membership has doubled to about 1200 in the United States, a comeback notable for its unionization of political canvassers and activists exploited within their own social change organizations.

As in its heyday early in this century, the anarchosyndicalists see their union as a decentralized, yet principled unity of workers—one with no electoral agenda, just a commitment to "direct action" and

peace, among others, have tried repeatedly to unionize over the years, facing firings and shop closures. The Oregon SANE canvassers opted not to follow the model set by the first unionized canvassers—Massachusetts Fair Share workers who affiliated several years ago with the AFL-CIO.

Although it was a major breakthrough for the "political working class," according to Northwest IWW organizer Billy Don Robinson, the Massachusetts unionization failed to illicit a sense of solidarity in the industry that could have helped others in their organization efforts. The Pacific Northwest Wobblies plan



ORGANIZE!

Decisions are made by consensus, membership is open to anyone, and all organizing work is done on a volunteer basis. The IWW operates without an automatic check-off system for collecting its modest \$2-per-month dues, and the union permits no closed-shop hiring. "Big management unions use workers as pawns," said Brian Myers, an organizer in the national office and former editor of the union monthly newspaper, *The Industrial Worker*.

The IWW's resurgence may also be traced to workers' frustration with this past year's electoral politics; Wobblies reject the vote as a form of social co-optation of the masses. They concentrate their efforts on organizing picket lines, helping in soup kitchens and local collectives, and other forms of "direct action." The union promotes solidarity among workers, environmentalists, peace activists and other community sectors. "The narrow concerns of workers—wages, working conditions—are important," Myers said, "but the health of the planet is also now at stake." The IWW's new slogan: "There are no jobs on a dead planet."

This is why, according to Wobbly organizers, the "gentrification of social change" faced by political canvassers is a key battleground. Such workers—often employed in the name of consumer interest, the environment and peace issues—are professionals who make personal contact with tens of thousands of households, but are often exploited and powerless in their own organizations.

Radical activists point to a class stratification characteristic of the canvassing industry that leaves canvass workers responsible for earning the bulk of the organizational budget, but which gives them minimal input on policy decisions or processes. Quota systems regulating canvassers' productivity, rules against deviating from the standard rap, and the lack of affirmative action procedures are all blamed for a high burnout rate among canvassers. Newly-organized Wobs claim the money raised by the canvass in high profile organizations like Greenpeace and the PIRGs often supports immense bureaucracies, amounting to a typically-inefficient "elite" that drains resources unnecessarily.

IWW organizers operate independently, receiv-

AN IDEA WHO'S TIME HAS COME (AGAIN)

ed in turning out a plethora of leaflets and flyers—"silent agitators." Some outreach efforts are more successful than others. In Champaign-Urbana, for instance, the IWW recently lost a bid to unionize a shop of pizza delivers because "they wanted us to come in and do everything," according to the local Wobbly delegate.

IWW activists admit communication and coordination among locals and between delegates can be so lax that organizers in the national office may know of a new union before delegates in the local office. But they argue that the complete autonomy given to members also makes the local branches more accessible and flexible than mainstream unions.

The Stanford decision to break with SEIU and join the Wobblies was a rare event. According to Richard Ellington, a Wobbly delegate in northern California, most two-card members are organized by their trade union, then join the IWW later and make their membership known to fellow workers. "We serve as grassroots members who stand for democracy in direct terms," he said.

If the Stanford SEIU goes on strike, what kind of support will the IWW affiliated workers expect from their fellow service employees? "If it were another union besides the IWW—say, if it were the restaurant union against SEIU—it's very unlikely that other SEIU locals would support them," Myers said. But, he argued, mainstream unions don't work as hard as the IWW in generating solidarity among workers. "That's the whole purpose behind the 'one big union' concept," he said. "When one union is in trouble, everyone would support them."

The Wobblies' effort to rise from the ashes coincides with the recent discovery, in old Bureau of Investigation files housed in the National Archives, of an envelope containing part of legendary IWW activist Joe Hill's cremated remains. When Hill died early in this century, he requested that his ashes be "distributed wherever workers' struggles go on." As it happens, one packet of ashes was seized in a raid on Wobbly headquarters by the Chicago postmaster at a time when the government was looking for subversive materials during World War I. At a Nov. 18 ceremony at the Archives in Washington, the

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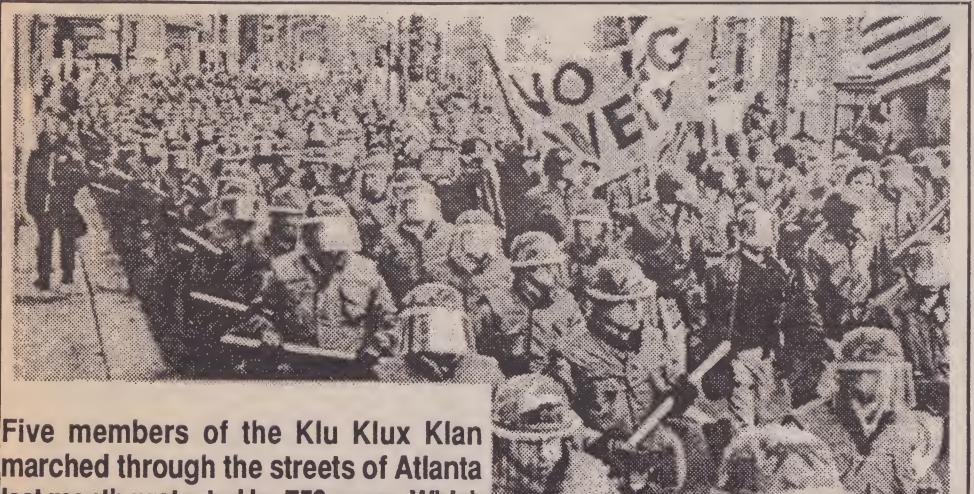
For example, IWW affiliation by Seattle Greenpeace telephone canvassers in August resulted in the shop's closure by Greenpeace management. But the action prompted Oregon SANE canvassers in Portland to Organize with the IWW in October—the second-ever successful unionization of canvassers in the US. Canvassers for Oregon Fair Share followed suit, and the entire Santa Cruz Greenpeace chapter is now seeking certification.

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At about the same time negotiations proceeded with Oregon SANE, field organizers of the Stanford Service Employees International Union (SEIU) voted to affiliate with the IWW, choosing the Wobblies as a bargaining agent over their own union. Organizers claim a large part of the Wobbly resurgence is among workers carrying two union cards—one for their regular shop affiliation, and one for the IWW. The Wobs' alternative structure seems to be a breath of fresh air to workers disenchanted with the processes and direction of "mainstream" unions.

The IWW's anarchist framework mandates a "hierarchy from the bottom up," giving the greatest control of operations to members at the local level.



Five members of the Ku Klux Klan marched through the streets of Atlanta last month protected by 750 cops. Which

Myers said, "but the health of the planet is also now at stake." The IWW's new slogan: "There are no jobs on a dead planet."

This is why, according to Wobbly organizers, the "gentrification of social change" faced by political canvassers is a key battleground. Such workers—often employed in the name of consumer interest, the environment and peace issues—are professionals who make personal contact with tens of thousands of households, but are often exploited and powerless in their own organizations.

Radical activists point to a class stratification characteristic of the canvassing industry that leaves canvass workers responsible for earning the bulk of the organizational budget, but which gives them minimal input on policy decisions or processes. Quota systems regulating canvassers' productivity, rules against deviating from the standard rap, and the lack of affirmative action procedures are all blamed for a high burnout rate among canvassers. Newly-organized Wobs claim the money raised by the canvass in high profile organizations like Greenpeace and the PIRGs often supports immense bureaucracies, amounting to a typically-inefficient "elite" that drains resources unnecessarily.

IWW organizers operate independently, receiving no regular financial support from the central office. Yet in the past year the Wobblies have suc-

cessfully organized their trade union, then join the IWW later and make their membership known to fellow workers. "We serve as grassroots members who stand for democracy in direct terms," he said.

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—Lisa Loving

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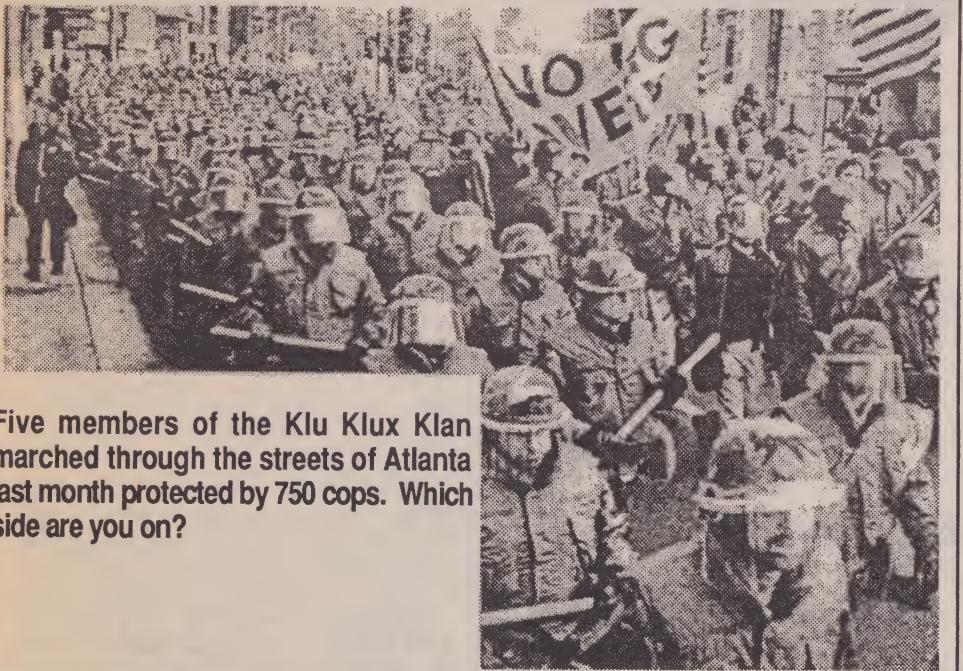
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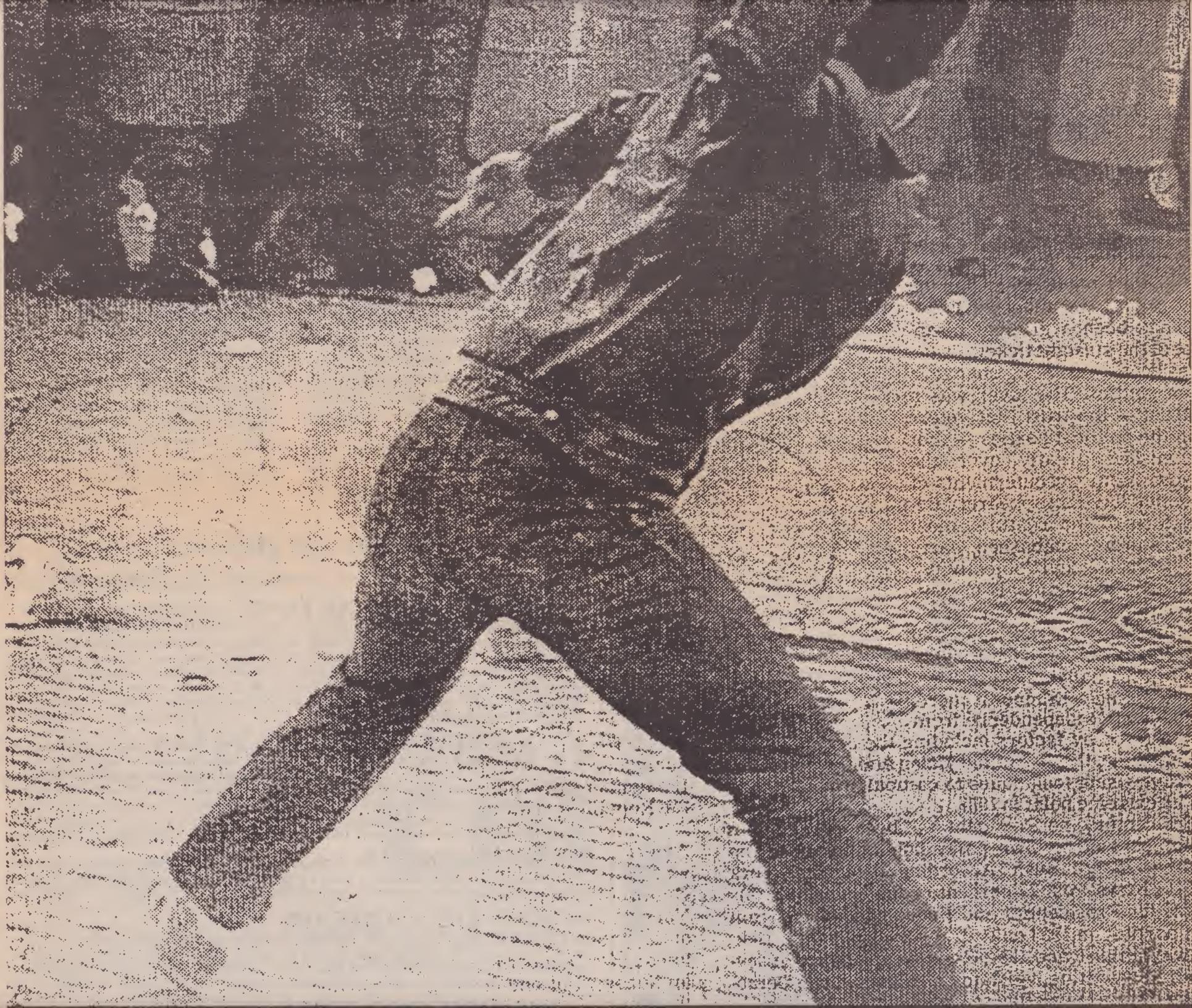
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